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Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 67, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1790. [Whole No. 171.]

The Addreſs of the Hebrew Congregations in the cities of Philadelphia New-York, Charleſton, and Richmond.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

IT is reſerved for you to unite in affection for your character and perſon, every political and religious denomination of men; and in this will the Hebrew Congregations aforeſaid yield to no claſs of their fellow-citizens.

We have been hitherto prevented by various circumſtances peculiar to our ſituation, from adding our congratulation to thoſe which the reſt of America have offered on your elevation to the Chair of the federal government: Deign, then, illuſtrious Sir, to accept this our homage.

The wonders which the Lord of Hoſts hath worked in the days of our forefathers, have taught us to obſerve the greatneſs of his wiſdom and his might, throughout the events of the late glorious revolution; and while we humble ourſelves at his footſtool in thanſgiving and praiſe for the bleſſing of his deliverance, we acknowledge you the Leader of the American Armies, as his choſen and beloved ſervant. But not to your ſword alone is our preſent happineſs to be aſcribed: that, indeed, opened the way to the reign of freedom; but never was it perfectly ſecure, till your hand gave birth to the federal conſtitution;—and you renounced the joys of retirement, to ſeal by your adminiſtration in peace what you had atchieved in war.

To the eternal God who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayer the care of thy precious life; and when full of years thou ſhalt be gathered unto the people, thy righteouſneſs ſhall go before thee, and we ſhall remember, amidſt our regret, "that the Lord hath ſet apart the Godly for himſelf," whilſt thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds.

MANUEL JOSEPHSON,
For and in behalf and under the authority of the ſeveral Congregations aforeſaid.
Philadelphia, 13th Dec. 1790.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

TO THE HEBREW CONGREGATIONS,

In the city of Philadelphia, New-York, Charleſton and Richmond:

GENTLEMEN,

THE liberality of ſentiment towards each other which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country, ſtands unparalleled in the Hiſtory of Nations.

The affection of ſuch a people, is a treaſure beyond the reach of calculation; and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the pureſt ſource of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expreſſions of your addreſs, again excite my gratitude, and receive my warmeſt acknowlegment.

The power and goodneſs of the Almighty were ſtrongly manifeſted in the events of our late glorious revolution; and his kind interpoſition in our behalf, has been no leſs viſible in the eſtabliſhment of our preſent equal government. In war he directed the ſword; and in peace he has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the beſt intentions, and a ſenſe of the duty which I owe my country.

And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I ſhall endeavor to deſerve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

May the ſame temporal and eternal bleſſings which you implore for me, reſt upon your congregations.

G. WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Treaſury in his report of ways and means for paying the intereſt which will accrue on the State debts aſſumed, and for a deficiency in a former eſtimate,

	Dollars	
States the amount aſſumed at - -	21,500,000	
The annual intereſt thereon - - -	788,333	33
Eſtimated deficiency of the funds already eſtabliſhed for paying the intereſt on the original debt of the United States, -	38,291	40
Amount wanted, -	Dols. 826,624	73

to raiſe which ſum he propoſes that Congreſs lay additional duties on foreign imported ſpirits, ſo that the amount to be impoſed with what is already impoſed by law (to take place on the 1ſt of January next) may make the amount of the duty propoſed in the draft of a bill accompanying his report to Congreſs on the 9th of January laſt; and to lay the duties propoſed in ſaid bill on ſpirits diſtilled in the United States from foreign materials, and from materials of the United States.

The probable product whereof he eſtimates as follows:

4,000,000 gallons, foreign imported ſpirits at 8 cents,	320,000
3,500,000 gallons diſtilled from foreign materials in the United States at 11 cents, - -	385,000
3,000,000 gallons diſtilled in the United States from their own materials at 9 cents, - -	270,000
	975,000
Deduct drawbacks and expence of collection 10 pr. cent. - - - -	97,500
Net product, -	Dols. 877,500
which leaves an overplus of -	50,875 17 cents.

[*The ingenuity and animation of the following paragraphs, from Mr. Bailey's Freeman's Journal, of laſt Wedneſday, muſt inſpire correſponding ideas in every patriotic mind.*]

A PERIOD now commences, ſays a correſpondant, from which future ages ſhall derive new energy given to a republican ſyſtem, whilſt private and public property ſhall be equally ſecured; the power of our rulers, elected by ourſelves, enforced by due laws; morality reſpected, and religion revered. Already that form of government, approved of on mature deliberation, by a vaſt majority of the inhabitants of FREE AMERICA, is in motion. It revolves, through the atmoſphere of reaſon, on the axis of virtue. *Wealth*, whether derived from induſtry or inheritance; *induſtry*, which promiſes to her advocates acceſſion of riches, increaſe of conſequence, and it is hoped, an augmentation of happineſs; the weakneſs of age and the ardor of youth, equally look forward to an æra, merited by patriotiſm, under the guidance of providence.

Whilſt many nations, which lately were deemed highly civilized, becauſe they exhibited the gloſs of faſhion, or boaſted the pomp of luxury, are ſtruggling for a recovery of thoſe rights, which they tamely or ignorantly ſurrendered to one or more tyrants: the United American States have eſtabliſhed a form of rule, which ought rather to be imitated, than envied, by foreign countries.

France has fully caught the ſacred flame: Spain begins to think, that men poſſeſs, or ought to poſſeſs, inherent, unalienable rights; and every other region of the civilized world will follow the example of *Independent America*, (no part of which was known to Europe, or the other two quarters of the globe, 'till about three centuries ago) by liſtening to the dictates of freedom; by recovering, or confirming their rights; by revering their preſent or future WASHINGTONS; and by evincing, that the world will be more worthy of happineſs, when men ſhall truly acknowledge the powers of the OMNIPOTENT, whoſe ſervice is perfect freedom.

But *Waſhington* appears in our great national council—his voice is heard—that voice, which gave vigor to war, gives animation to peace. He looks—and diſſention is huſhed. He ſpeaks—and harmony returns on the wings of a cherub. Let Philadelphians, and others, who heard, felt, and revered his accents, acknowledge, that, although virtue has been ſometimes rewarded even in this world, never did ſhe receive purer homage, than at the State-Houſe, of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of December in the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety.

Further Particulars relative to Gen. HARMAR's Expedition againſt the Hoſtile Indians.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Preſident of the United States.

"Lieutenant Denny reports verbally, that after he left Fort Waſhington, he ſaw in Kentucky ſeveral men of the militia of that diſtrict, who had been out with Major Whitly, under Major Hamtranck of the federal troops, who commanded a ſeparate expedition.

"The ſaid militia-men informed Lieut. Denny that Major Hamtramck had deſtroyed ſeveral of the hoſtile Indian towns, on the Wabaſh; and had returned to his garriſon at Poſt Vincennes, without having met any oppoſition.

I have the honor to be,
With the higheſt reſpect, SIR,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

The Preſident of the United States.

EXTRACT from ORDERS.

Note. The orders iſſued previouſly to the march of the troops and militia from Fort Waſhington, and until they arrived at the Miami Village, relate to the arrangement of the troops, the order of march, of encampment and of battle, and the diſcipline neceſſary to be obſerved, all of which are particularly detailed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp of the Miami Village about 170 miles from Fort Waſhington, October 17, 1790.

The General is highly pleaſed with the zeal and alacrity ſhewn by the army (particularly the corps which was detatched under the command of Col Hardin) to come up with the Savages, altho it was impracticable, as they had evacuated their favorite towns, before the light corps could poſſibly reach them.

Leaving behind them ſuch a vaſt quantity of corn and vegetables is a certain ſign that they decamped in the utmoſt conſternation, and dare not face the army.

The army is to remain in its preſent poſition until further orders; in the mean time, Quarter-Maſter Pratt is to have the corn brought in and depoſited in one place, or in as many houſes as he can find, and a guard is to be placed over it for its ſecurity. He will receive directions how it is to be diſtributed.

The ſuperintendant of the horſe department (Mr. Caldwell) is to be reſponſible that his pack-ſaddles are repaired, and put in as good order as poſſible, ready for the next movement of the army.

The General calls upon the commanding officers of battalions not to ſuffer the men to ſtraggle from the encampment, otherwiſe they will certainly ſtand in danger of being ſcalped.

The guards are to be extremely vigilant, to which the field officer of the day is to pay the moſt pointed attention.

A detachment under the command of Lt. Col. Commandant Trotter, conſiſting of

Federal Troops	30
Major Fontaine's light horſe	40
Active riflemen	230
Total	300

are to march to-morrow early.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Trotter will receive his orders from the General.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 5th, 1790.

M. Barrere in behalf of the committee of domaines, on the motion of M. Marſanne Fonjulianne,

Your committee of domaines has been inſtructed to preſent to you their opinion on the ſuppreſſion of the *Droit d'Aubaine*. This tax originated at a time when there was no communication among people; it belonged to the King, to the revenue, to the nation, who ſucceeded to the foreigner not naturalized, to the foreigner naturalized when he died inteſtate, and to the native, who in quitting France, had abandoned his country. In conſidering this tax with relation to the conſtitution and to legiſlation, your principles and your decrees have already determined, under the report of fiſcality, that it did not preſent great advantages, as its produce amounted not quite to 40,000 livres. The committee have charged me to preſent to you the following project of a decree.—

The National Aſſembly, after having heard their committee of domaines, conceive that the *Droit d'Aubaine* is contrary to thoſe principles of brotherly love which ſhould connect all men of whatever country or government; that this tax, eſtabliſhed in times of barbarity, ought to be aboliſhed by a people, who have founded their conſtitution agreeable to the rights of man and of the citizen; and that France, being free, ſhould open its boſom to all the people of the earth, by inviting them to enjoy under a free government, the ſacred and unalienable rights of humanity; has decreed, and does hereby decree as follows.—

1ſt. The *Droit d'Aubaine* and that of *Detraction* are aboliſhed forever.

2d. All proceedings, proſecutions and inquiſitions which have theſe taxes for their object, are quaſhed.

This project of a decree was unanimouſly adopted and without diſcuſſion.

Sept. 26. Only 505 Members were preſent, not nearly half of thoſe who compoſe the Aſſembly.

M. Emmery was elected Preſident. He then informed the Aſſembly, that M. Cernon, in the name of the Committee, of Finance wiſhed to make his report on the Exigencies of the ſtate.

He was, conſequently, introduced, and deliver ed an account of the actual ſtate of the Treaſury.

M. Freteau wiſhed to know what was become of the money which was coined laſt year, and of the patriotic donations? This queſtion induced M. Mirabeau, to make a long harangue on the defects, and abuſes which ſhamefully exiſt in this momentary ſyſtem. He affirmed, that they were ſo dangerous to the public proſperity, that their crowns and louis are ſure to be ſweated on account of the enormous profit which is the conſequence. He put the Aſſembly in mind of an aſſertion which he had made on a former occaſion, that every piece of plate ſent to the Mint, was to be conſidered as an ingot ſent to London.

Ordered, that the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte furniſh the Treaſury with 10 millions of livres.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

The demand for the produce of our country is rapidly increaſing. To ſhew, in part, the extent of this great ſource of national Wealth, we mention, it as a fact, that one houſe in an adjacent town, has exported and ſold, the late ſeaſon, 2000 barrels Pot and Pearl-Aſhes—2000 barrels Beef—500 barrels Pork—70,000 weight of Butter—1500 buſhels Peas and Beans, beſides other produce. The quantity of beef annually, exported from this State, is upwards of 45,000 barrels—of which JONATHAN WINSHIP, Eſq. of Little-Cambridge, (whoſe beef is ſo highly valued in foreign parts) annually puts up 5000 barrels.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY Dec. 11.

(Debate concluded from our laſt.)

Mr. Seney ſaid he could not conceive what ground of apprehenſion there was in the addreſs, to lead gentlemen to ſuppoſe that the opinion of the houſe would be committed by its adoption—He thought it couched in the moſt general and unexceptionable terms: The amendment propoſed, he did not think vary'd eſſentially from the paragraph under conſideration—but as the original was well expreſſed, he ſaw no reaſon for expunging the clauſe—it contained an aſſertion, the truth of which he ſuppoſed would not be controverted. As to the objection againſt going into a detail of particulars, it was fully juſtified by precedent in the laſt addreſs—the gentleman from South Carolina, if his memory ſerved him, was on the committee who framed it—that addreſs more pointedly committed the houſe than the preſent.

Mr. Madiſon thought proper to take ſome notice of the objections that had been made to the report. There were two modes of proceeding, he ſaid, that might be adopted in drawing up the anſwer. The firſt method was generally to declare, that the Houſe would take into their ſerious conſideration the buſineſs recommended to their attention by the Preſident: And this, he obſerved, would be ſaying nothing, for as by the conſtitution it was the Preſident's duty to communicate what matters he judged of importance; ſo it was undoubtedly that of the houſe to pay attention to the objects recommended. The ſecond method was, to enter into a detail of the different points mentioned in the Preſident's addreſs, and in ſuch caſes where there was no doubt as to the propriety of meaſures' being taken, aſſure him in the anſwer, that meaſures would be adopted; and if any thing doubtful occurred, merely promiſe that the ſubject ſhould be attended to. This rule the committee had followed in drawing up their report, and as in the buſineſs mentioned in the paragraph now before the houſe, they did not heſitate to believe ſome meaſures neceſſary, they could ſee no impropriety in aſſuring him that the beſt would be adopted. He added, that as it is clear that a war in Europe would by depriving us of foreign bottoms to export our produce, injure this country; and as wars were doubtful, it was of the utmoſt importance that the American navy be put on ſo reſpectable a footing as not to need foreign aid for the exportation of her produce. He further obſerved, that the anſwer returned laſt ſeſſion, was more full, and went even to give the Preſident aſſurances that the houſe would concur in certain points propoſed for their conſideration in his addreſs. He concluded by remarking, that the amendment propoſed was binding on the Houſe quite as much as the paragraph in the report.

Mr. Smith ſaid it was true thoſe who reported the addreſs the laſt ſeſſion, adverted to particulars, but were cautious in their mode of expreſſion, and adopted ambiguous language to avoid giving an opinion: This would appear by recurring to that addreſs: The charge of inconſiſtency on his part, was therefore not well founded. Mr. Smith read ſome paragraphs of that addreſs, and obſerved, that the houſe was not pledged by the expreſſions then read; but in the preſent addreſs, there is an opinion given: It ſays that we ought not to depend on foreign bottoms, becauſe in caſe of war we may be deprived of that reſource. Theſe declarations originate the objections, and gave riſe to the propoſed amendment. He propoſed therefore, as gentlemen appear to have no objection to either mode of expreſſion, that they would accommodate for the ſake of harmony and unanimity.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1790.

IT ſhould have been mentioned in our laſt that Mr. Ranſellaer took his ſeat on Tueſday.

A petition from A. E. Lutterloh was preſented by Mr Bloodworth, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Lawrance preſented the petition of Timothy Mix—refered to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Thomas Randall—read and refered to the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Alſo the petition of John Linn,—referred to the Secretary at War.

The motion laid on the table by Mr. Smith, reſpecting the Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, was called for by that gentleman and paſſed.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Joſiah Simpſon, in behalf of ſundry perſons who had performed ſervices as blackſmiths, for which they have not received due compenſation—read and refered to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petitions of Reuben Gold and Amos Davis.—refered to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Burke preſented the memorial of
which was read and refered to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Jackſon moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to continue an act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the State of Rhode Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, which will expire the 10th day of January next.

A Committee was accordingly appointed conſiſting of Meſſrs. Jackſon, Ames and Sturges.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Livermore in the chair) and took into conſideration the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes of Congreſs. The ſpeech was read by the Clerk—after which Mr. Smith (S. C.) recapitulated the ſeveral ſubjects ſpecially ſuggeſted to the Conſideration of the Houſe, by the ſpeech; he diſtinguiſhed ſuch parts of the ſpeech as were already in train, by being refered the laſt ſeſſion to heads of departments, and others which have been refered to committees; and then moved a reſolution with a blank to be filled up with ſuch articles as are not already particularly provided for, by being refered or committed.

Mr. Boudinot was in favor of chuſing a committee to confer with the Senate on the mode of taking up the ſeveral parts of the ſpeech.

Mr. Vining was in favor of Mr. Smith's motion.

Mr. Lawrance ſaid that it appeared to him that the uſual mode of conſidering the ſpeech, would be the beſt; he therefore thought it proper that it ſhould be taken up in paragraphs—and where it appeared that particular parts were already diſpoſed of, to let them be paſſed over; and with reſpect to others, committees might be appointed, as the committee of the whole may determine.

Mr. Clymer ſuppoſed, that agreeable to the determination of the Houſe laſt ſeſſion, the whole buſineſs ſhould be taken up *de novo*.

The Chairman obſerved that as the whole ſpeech was now before the Committee, it remained to proceed to the diſcuſſion of the ſeveral parts—purſuant to which he ſhould read it paragraph by paragraph, and the committee would determine reſpecting them, as they ſaw proper—this appeared to him to be the natural way of doing the buſineſs.

Mr. Vining ſaid the difficulty appeared to originate in the mode—for his part, he thought the leaſt circumlocutory the beſt, and for that reaſon had ſeconded the motion by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion of Mr. Smith lay on the table—and the Chairman proceeded to read the ſpeech in paragraphs.—On reading the paragraph reſpecting the Indian expedition, Mr. Smith moved that the article ſhould be inſerted in the blank in his motion.

Mr. Lawrance ſuppoſed it beſt to paſs over this article.

Mr. Vining concurred in the ſentiment with Mr. Lawrance.

Mr. Hartley was oppoſed to paſſing this matter over—the proſpect that further hoſtilities would take place between the inhabitants of the frontiers and the indians rendered it highly neceſſary that ſomething ſhould be done immediately.

Mr. Seney ſaid he had no idea that any gentleman in the committee had it in view to paſs over this buſineſs entirely—ſtill he thought it impoſſible to determine at once what is proper to be done on every ſubject—The mode propoſed by the gentleman from South Carolina, appeared to him calculated to commit the judgment of the Houſe.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that as the committee as ſuch, had no right to appoint a committee of any kind, he thought that any thing further than expreſſing the ſenſe of the committee on the ſeveral parts of the ſpeech, would be improper; with this view he ſubmitted a reſolution to the following effect, on the paragraph reſpecting Indian affairs, viz. Reſolved, that it is the opinion of the committee that the preſent poſture of Indian affairs, requires the ſerious attention of the legiſlature. This was ſeconded by Mr. Seney.

Mr. Smith objected to this motion as it did not bring the object fully before the committee: If the gentleman would conſent that it ſhould go ſo far as to propoſe the appointment of a ſelect committee, he ſhould have no objection to it.

Mr. Lee ſupported his motion.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that it appeared to him that nothing more was neceſſary to be done in this buſineſs, than providing the means of defraying the expence—he had ſuppoſed it would ſtrike the committee in this point of light—The expediency or inexpediency of the expedition he preſumed was not now to be diſcuſſed—The Preſident does not appeal to the houſe to determine the propriety of his conduct—The expedition has been approved of by the houſe in their anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech—He therefore moved the following, *Reſolved*, as the ſenſe of this committee that immediate proviſion ought to be made to defray the expences of the expedition againſt the Indians, N. W. of the Ohio.

Mr. Lee withdrew his motion—and that of Mr. Lawrance being put was agreed to.

The paragraph reſpecting our navigation being read, Mr. Goodhue obſerved, that the reaſon aſſigned by the gentleman from S. Carolina, for paſſing over that part of the Preſident's ſpeech, that this ſubject was connected with the fiſheries on which a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, was expected, did not appear ſufficient to him to juſtify their paſſing it over—He therefore moved the following, *Reſolved*, as the ſenſe of this committee, that a committee ought to be appointed to bring in a bill for the further encouragement of the navigation of the United States.

Mr. Smith, obſerved that he thought the ſubject was refered to the Secretary of State—He read a paragraph from the ſpeech to ſhew it was connected with the fiſheries. He wiſhed for a ſuſpenſion of the buſineſs, as the exact ſtate of affairs in Europe was at preſent unknown.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid that the reaſons offered were ſufficient to prevent a ſudden deciſion—but did not in his opinion render it improper to take up the ſubject immediately—He ſhould be oppoſed to an ultimate deciſion till the fulleſt information is obtained.

Mr. Vining entered into a general conſideration of the ſubject; he thought the preſent the critical moment in which this intereſting buſineſs ſhould be diſcuſſed on its own proper principles; he thought the propoſed reſolution did not enter fully enough into the merits of the ſubject, agreeable to the ideas ſuggeſted by the Preſident; he therefore propoſed a reſolution which went to expreſs the ſentiments of the houſe reſpecting making proviſion for the tranſportation of American produce, in American bottoms.

Mr. Goodhue objected to the motion of Mr. Vining at the preſent moment, though he fully accorded with him in principle, he thought the motion he had ſubmitted would more generally meet the preſent ideas of the committee.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed Mr. Vining's motion; he ſaid though he was againſt taking any meaſures at preſent, he preferred the reſolution of the gentleman from Salem.

Mr. Vining withdrew his motion.

Mr. Goodhue's motion being put, paſſed in the affirmative.

The paragraph reſpecting the Mediteranean trade being read—Mr. Smith moved the following. Reſolved, that ſuch part of the Preſident's ſpeech as relates to the trade to the Mediteranean, be referred to the Secretary of State; agreed to.

On the ſubjects of weights and meaſures, Mr. Vining moved the following. Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this committee, that a committee ought to be appointed to bring in a bill or bills providing for the eſtabliſhment of a uniform ſtandard of weights and meaſures throughout the United States.

Mr. Boudinot ſuggeſted the propriety of paſſing over this buſineſs at preſent; he mentioned a reaſon offered by the Secretary of State, that there was to be a convention in Europe on this particular buſineſs; the reſult of the meeting is not yet known.

Mr. Lawrance propoſed that as the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury had not been acted upon, that it ſhould now be refered to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Vining obſerved that if that report was to be diſcuſſed by the houſe, they muſt diveſt themſelves of the character of politicians and aſſume that of philoſophers; the diſcuſſion he conceived would employ the committee till next March, 12 months. He thought the mode he propoſed would be found more ſimple, and the committe appointed would naturally avail themſelves of the Secretary's report.

Mr. (S. C.) was in favor of taking up the Secretary's report in committee of the whole.

Several members ſpake againſt Mr. Vining's motion, which being put, was loſt.

The diſcuſſion being gone through, the committe roſe and reported the reſolutions they had agreed to——which being read, are as follows: *Reſolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that immediate proviſion be made to defray the expences of the expedition againſt the Indians, North Weſt of the Ohio; this reſolution was agreed to, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this committee, that a committe ought to be appointed to bring in a bill or bills making further proviſion for the encouragement of the navigation of the United States; agreed to by the houſe, and referred to a committee of twelve.

Reſolved, that ſuch parts of the Preſident's ſpeech as refers to the Mediterranean trade, be referred to the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot it was reſolved, that the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of the unappropriated lands—and the inſtituting a land office, be referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Friday next.

Ordered, That one hundred copies be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) the report of the Secretary of State on the ſubject of Weights and Meaſures, was referred to the committee of the whole houſe on Wedneſday next.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Seney preſented a petition from the citizens of Baltimore town, praying for the eſtabliſhment of an Health-Office in that place—Laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Iſaac Manſfield, a late Chaplain in the Continental Army.

Mr. Jackſon from the committee appointed, brought in a bill to continue an Act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain Acts, of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia. Read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole on the militia bill.——Mr. Livermore in the Chair.

The committee made ſome progreſs in the diſcuſſion of the bill. Several amendments and alterations were propoſed and ſome of them adopted.

Mr. Gilman moved that perſons upwards of 45 years of age, inſtead of upwards of 50, as in the bill, ſhould not be enrolled in the militia. This motion was agreed to.

A motion made by Mr. Parker, that ſuch perſons, as are unable to furniſh themſelves with military accoutrements, ſhould be ſupplied by the United States, after ſome debate was negatived.

The reſidue of the converſation this day was on the ſubject of exemptions from militia duty. Several motions were made; but no eſſential alterations took place in the bill. A ſketch of the debates this day is prepared; but the length of the preceding prevents its appearing till our next.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Hon. Benjamin Bourne, Eſq. Member from Rhode Iſland, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

Hon. J. Hathorne and J. Sevier, alſo took their ſeats this day.

Mr. Seney moved that the petition from the town of Baltimore ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved, that as the ſubject of regulating Harbors, &c. would undoubtedly come before the legiſlature, and a general proviſion be made reſpecting the object of the petition—he ſubmitted it to the gentleman whether it would not be beſt that this petition ſhould be referred to the committee that would be appointed for that purpoſe.

Mr. Seney acquieſced, as he ſaid his wiſh was to have this petition referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Madiſon preſented a petition from Francis Taylor—which was referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Gilman, the petition of Iſaac Manſfield, was referred to the Secretary of War.

An Addreſs was preſented from the people called Quakers, praying an exemption from militia duties, and penalties on that account.

The bill for continuing an Act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to certain Acts of ſeveral ſtates, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing, that they have paſſed a bill ſupplementary to an act making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, in which they deſire the concurrence of the Houſe, which was read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole, on the Militia bill.—The ſubject of exemptions occaſioned further debate. The committee agreed to ſundry alterations, and proceeded in the diſcuſſion to the 3d ſection; they then roſe and reported progreſs.

Adjourned till Monday next

BOSTON, December 1.

In a late paper, the number of veſſels in the port of Philadelphia, was ſtated to be 148—on the day this account was publiſhed in this town, (NOV. 3.) a gentleman took pains to count the veſſels in this harbour—and found that there were then in this port, 216 above 50 tons burthen—78 of which were ſquare-rigged veſſels.

PORTLAND, Nov. 29.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſhip *Ariadne*, Capt. John Muſſey, in fifty three days from Bourdeaux.—The political affairs of France are in the utmoſt confuſion—Paper bills of credit, funded on the late property of the Clergy, are in general circulation.—French guineas and French crowns are rarely ſeen.—Dollars may be purchaſed, but at an advanced price: For the paper currency has evidently depreciated. A number of French ſhips of war had been diſpatched to Martinique for the ſole purpoſe of quelling the diſturbances in that Iſland.—The Markets at Bourdeaux were extremely low.—Captains D. Smith and E. Preble, of this town, were there when Capt. Muſſey ſailed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 13, 1790.

"Mr. Necker left Paris on the evening of the 8th inſt. This departure, which almoſt wore the appearance of a clandeſtine retreat. ſo far from exciting the leaſt ſentiment of public regret, was on the coutrary highly ſatisfactory to a crowd of perſons, whoſe averſion to this miniſter this year, is as groundleſs as was the enthuſiaſm they diſcovered laſt year.

"In the month of Auguſt, 1789, the return of Mr. Necker to the capital was a triumphal entry. The people inſiſted upon drawing his carriage—the ſtreets and public ſquares were illuminated—the air rung with ſhouts of joy and applauſe—he was the ſaviour of France. To ſpeak with moderation of his perſonal qualities, or his adminiſtration, was a ſort of high treaſon againſt the nation. To appear to doubt his genius, or his virtue, was confeſſing one's ſelf an Ariſtocrat. And in the midſt of the general delirium, which on the evening of that ever memorable entry pervaded the capital, the fatal lamp chord would perhaps have puniſhed the temerity of him who ſhould not have proſtrated himſelf before the *national idol* of the day.

"In the month of September, 1790—all is changed!—Oppreſſed with diſguſt, contradiction and deſpondency, ſubject to attacks daily renewed—juſtly perhaps, but at any rate, bitterly blamed by ſome—infamouſly calumniated by others—torn by the libellers, who to the ſhame of the Nation, but too often poſſeſs themſelves of the public opinion—abandoned by this public opinion, which had ever been the main ſpring of his political exiſtence, Mr. Necker finds himſelf compelled, by the univerſal murmur of a numerous and powerful party, to reſign the helm of State, on which he had ſo long placed his hopes of glory and happineſs.—The ſame people which had proclaimed him to be the *Saviour of the State*, tumultuouſly demand his diſmiſſion, of the National Aſſembly—equally ignorant of the reaſons why laſt year he was the *tutelary Genius of France*, and why this year he is ſuddenly become its *enemy*.

"But this is not all. Scarcely had this venerable Miniſter of State, of late ſo popular, now ſo ſtrangely diſcountenanced—ſcarcely had he left the gates of Paris, ere he was arreſted as a fugitive whoſe crimes perhaps might call for public puniſhment, though he produced ſufficient paſſports from the King, and the Municipality of Paris. On Saturday the 11th, Mr. de Jeſſe, Preſident of the National Aſſembly, introduced a letter received by him from Mr. Necker, then in a Tavern at Arcy ſur Aube, under the conſinement of the National Guards; in which letter the Miniſter informed the Aſſembly of his detention; and after recalling to mind his ſerving the State to the utmoſt of his ability, ſupplicated that they would not ſuffer, that in return for his exertions, he ſhould be deprived of that perſonal liberty which the laws ſecured to every citizen.—After this, was read the report of the Mayor and municipal officers and Notables of Arcy ſur Aube, in which they ſtate that, conſidering that the National Aſſembly has decreed the reſponſibility of Miniſters of State—that the paſſports in queſtion, announce Mr. Necker's departure from France, and that reſponſibility is null when the ſubject has paſſed the frontiers; therefore the people, ſenſible of the importance of the principles of reſponſibity, have determined to detain Mr. Necker, and his fellow travellers, till orders for their releaſe ſhould be received from the National Aſſembly.

"After ſome debate the Aſſembly reſolved, That the Preſident ſhould have it in charge to anſwer to the Municipality, *that no delay ſhould be offered to the journey of Mr. Necker, and his companions*; and that the Preſident ſhould write particularly to Mr. Necker, and read his letter to the Aſſembly. This being immediately done by M. de Jeſſe, the miſſive was found to be extremely dry and laconic, being nothing more than an incloſure of the decree. A ſtrange contraſt with the ſentiments expreſſed a year before to the Miniſter, by an Aſſembly, which perhaps owes its exiſtence to him: But, at the ſame time, a ſtriking leſſon (in addition to ſo many others) for thoſe who are intoxicated with the fumes of popularity, and to thoſe who might be tempted to ſacrifice their tranquility for the attainment of this empty phantom.

"At the time that Mr. Necker thought himſelf obliged to quit the ſcene, his grand adverſary, M. de Calonne conceived the moment to be favorable to his re-appearance. He has juſt publiſhed "Obſervations on Finance," addreſſed to the Aſſembly. In the preface to this work, the moſt copious abuſe is heaped upon Mr. Necker, and his adminiſtration.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

On Tueſday laſt the ſhip Sampſon, Capt. Thomas Moore, arrived here from London. In this veſſel came paſſenger the Right Rev. Doctor John Carroll, recently conſecrated Biſhop of the Catholic Church in the United States. On the landing of this learned and worthy prelate, he was reſpectfully waited on by a number of his fellow-citizens of various denominations, who conducted him to his reſidence. In the ſame veſſel alſo came paſſenger (and was landed in Virginia) the Right Rev. Doctor James Madiſon, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church of Virginia, who was, on the 20th of September laſt, conſecrated at Lambeth Chapel, London, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of London and Rocheſter.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.

By the Pittſburg paper of the 4th inſt. we have received the following particulars of the WESTERN EXPEDITION. A party of 600 men arrived at the Miami Village two days before the main army, and found the town deſerted, and ſome of the houſes burnt, under the ruins of which large quantities of grain were found concealed; alſo in holes in the ground, to the amount of 5 or 6000 buſhels. Col. Harden who commanded all the militia, entered and encamped in the town before the arrival of the remainder of the army. About five acres of the ground was picketed—A party of 300, under the command of Col. Trotter, and Major Rhea, were ſent out, and diſcovered the trails of the Indians for ſeveral miles. They ſaw 30 Indians, but did not attack them—not knowing but there was a ſuperior force in their rear. They ſaw 5 towns which were all burnt. The next day Major Fontaine, with a party of 200, and the light horſe, went out—they proceeded 6 or 7 miles, ſaw trails of Indians in ſeveral places. Marching in columns in a ſwamp, Lieut. Armſtrong who commanded one of the columns, was ambuſcaded by a party of Indians, formed in a half moon. Our people retreated—The Indians ruſhed in with their tomahawks—The regulars bayoneting them till Armſtrong's men were all cut off—Many of the Indians fell—We loſt 70 men this day. Next day was employed in burning corn—we killed 2 Indians. The day following ſet out and marched 8 miles homeward and encamped. In the night Col. Harden, Major Wyllys, Major Fontaine, Major McMullan, and Col. Hall, with about 400 men, went back to the town—they arrived about day light, and in four parties marched to different quarters of the town—each party was attacked, and ſkirmiſhed three hours. Major McMullen drove a party of the Indians into the river Miami. Col. Harden was obliged to retreat with loſs. Major Wyllys, with about 60 men, were cut off by a party which came in his rear through ſome hazels. Lieut. Frothingham fell at this time. Major Fontaine having ordered his men to retreat, in a phrenzy of courage rode directly back into the throng of the Indians, cutting and hacking, till he was wounded, and carried off by two of his men; he was afterwards ſeen dead and ſcalped. Major Wyllys was left mortally wounded; he wiſhed to be helped on his horſe to give them another charge; but in the hurry of the retreat it could not be done.

The whole amount of the Indians killed is ſuppoſed to be 200. Our loſs is about 160 killed and 20 wounded.

The foregoing is the account brought by ſeveral of the militia who are returned.

The laſt purchaſe of public debt made by the Treaſurer of the United States, which was on Tueſday laſt—he gave FIFTEEN SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE on the pound, for funded ſix per cents. Since which they are got up to 16/8. and are ſtill riſing.

Wedneſday evening the Hon Judge Wilſon, law profeſſor in the College of Philadelphia, delivered his introductory lecture in the College-hall. The Preſident of the United States, with his lady—alſo the Vice-Preſident, and both houſes of Congreſs—the Preſident and both houſes of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, together with a great number of ladies and gentlemen, were preſent; the whole compoſing a moſt brilliant and reſpectable audience.

After Mr. Wilſon's lecture, a commencement was held for conferring Doctors degrees in medicine. The buſineſs of the commencement was introduced by an addreſs from Dr. Ruſh, profeſſor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College. The candidates, Iſaac Sayre, A. B. of New-Jerſey, and Moſes Bartram, A. B. of Philadelphia, were then examined on the ſubject of their reſpective theſes—the former in Engliſh, on *the cauſe and cure of pulmonary conſumption*; the latter, in Latin on *Aliments*. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on both by the Provoſt; alſo the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. James Wilſon, Francis Hopkinſon, and Edward Shippen, Eſquires.

The important ſubjects of deliberation ſubmitted to the National Legiſlature—and on which they will be called to decide, muſt render the debates of the preſent ſeſſion highly intereſting.

From paſt experience we juſtly anticipate a full and candid diſcuſſion of every propoſition; and the ſucceſs of public meaſures already adopted, will doubtleſs inſpire a confidence in all parts of the Legiſlature, in diſcharging the powers with which they are inveſted by the Conſtitution.

Our commerce, our navigation, our agriculture and manufactures, thoſe great objects of national concern, on the proſperity of which depends that of every individual citizen of the United States, derive an invigorating principle from the Speech of the Preſident of the United States.—They appear to have engroſſed a great ſhare of his contemplations during the receſs—and with that zeal with which he embraces every idea connected with the public happineſs, he recommends them to the ſerious conſideration of the National Legiſlature.

The eſtabliſhment of a judiciary ſyſtem for the United States, is a ſubject on which the greateſt diverſity of opinions has been entertained—when this buſineſs came before the legiſlature of the Union, the diviſion of ſentiment without doors did not appear to be excluded from Congreſs.—After long and intereſting debates, in which the moſt patriotic concern for the rights of the people and the particular ſtates, was abundantly exemplified: the public judgment preponderated in favor of ſuch a ſyſtem; and accordingly the law eſtabliſhing the neceſſary courts was paſſed. But the legiſlature feelingly intereſted in the happineſs of the people, and the ſecurity of their perſons and properties, keeping in view the imperfection, and conſequent poſſibility of improvement of every human inſtitution, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, directed the Attorney-General to make report at the preſent, of ſuch alterations and improvements in the ſyſtem, as experience may dictate to be neceſſary, or the public good may require.

From the acknowledged abilities of that reſpectable character, we may expect much juſtice will be done the ſubject.

The organization of the militia of the United States, is a moſt important ſubject of legiſlative conſideration; the obſervation of the Preſident of the United States, that the preſent time affords the moſt favorable opportunity to lay the foundation of an efficient and competent militia, by availing ourſelves of the experience and abilities of our ſoldier-citizens, the officers of the late continental army—is a trait of that ever wakeful vigilance, which ſuffers nothing to eſcape its attention, that may contribute to the credit and ſecurity of the United States: this idea is weighty, and will doubtleſs have a due influence on the minds of our civil fathers, in expediting the militia eſtabliſhment of the Union.

The Senators—whoſe times expire in March next are Hon. Meſſrs. Carrol, Dalton, Elſworth, Elmer, Foſter, Hawkins, Maclay, Read, and Schuyler. Meſſrs. Carrol, Elſworth, Foſter, and Read, are re-elected for ſix years.

M. DUPERNE has been appointed *Ordonnatuer du Treſor Publique*, or director of the public Treaſury of France, in the room of M. NECKER.

The paragraph handed us reſpecting American paper we cannot ſuppoſe is well founded—the ſpecimens of almoſt every ſpecies manufactured in this ſtate which have been ſent to England—have aſtoniſhed the manufacturers in that country—conſequently we cannot ſuppoſe that the quality of our paper is not equal to every *public* and private uſe whatever.

The following character of the Comedy entitled the Father, or American Shandy-iſm, appeared in a late George-Town paper:—As this excellent Comedy very juſtly ſtands in the firſt rank of American productions, and equal to any of the moſt finiſhed European dramatic pieces, it is preſumed, that it cannot fail of proving not only an agreeable, but a very pleaſing Evening's Entertainment; it being replete with *ſentiments* wholly calculated to *improve*, *reform*, and *refine* the HEART, whilſt, at the ſame time, it *diverts*, *amuſes*, and *delights*.

☞ AT an adjourned meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the enſuing year:

The Hon. Thomas McKean, Eſq. Preſident,
Gen. Walter Stewart, Vice-Preſident,
Mr. Mathew Carey, Secretary,
Mr. John Taylor, Treaſurer.
Charles Heatly, Eſq. and Jaſper Moylan, Eſq. } Counſellors.
Dr. James Cunningham and Dr. John Carſon, } Phyſicians.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	16/4.——16/8. pr. £.	or 83⅓ pr. cent.	
3 pr. Cents	8/4——8/6.	or 42½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	7/4.——7/6.	37½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	14/4—14/6.	72½	do.
Indents	8/4——8/6.	42½	do.
State debts	9/——9/3.	46¼	do.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the Subſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,
and
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

will be opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia, on MONDAY next, the 20th inſt.

The Subſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh, that thoſe gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence received from their correſpondents as they ſhall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subſcriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
Dec. 18. VINCENT M. PELOSI.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN (BOSTON) CENTINEL.

DEC. 4, 1790.

COLUMN ON BEACON-HILL.

THE column which has lately been erected on *Beacon-Hill*, by the subscription of a number of the inhabitants of this town, is a plain column of the Dorick order, raised on its proper pedestal, and substantially built of brick and stone. On each side of the pedestal is an inscription, adapted to render the column of use in commemorating the leading events of the American Revolution—as well as an ornament to the Hill, and a useful landmark.

From the advanced season of the year, and its exposed situation, it has been found impossible to complete it until the spring, when it is to be incrusted with a white cement; and a large Eagle of wood gilt, supporting the American arms, is to be placed above.

The whole height of this Column including the Eagle, will be 60 feet. The diameter of the Column is 4 feet, and of the Pedestal 8 feet.

Inscription on the South side.

To commemorate
that TRAIN of EVENTS,
which led
to the AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
and finally secured
LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE,
to the UNITED STATES;
This *Column* is erected
by the voluntary contribution
of the citizens
of BOSTON,
MDCCXC.

On the West side.

Stamp Act passed 1765, repealed 1766.
Board of customs established 1767.
British troops fired on the inhabitants of Boston, March 5, 1770.
Tea Act passed 1773.
Tea destroyed in Boston, Dec. 16.
Port of Boston shut and guarded June 1, 1774.
General Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
Provincial Congress at Concord, Oct. 11.
Battle at Lexington, April 19, 1775.
Battle at Bunker-Hill, June 17.
WASHINGTON took command of the Army, July 2.
Boston evacuated March 17, 1776.
Independence declared by Congress, July 4.
HANCOCK, President.

On the North side.

Capture of Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776.
Capture of Hessians at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777.
Capture of British Army at Saratoga, Oct. 17.
Alliance with France, Feb. 6, 1778.
Confederation of the United States, formed July 9.
Constitution of Massachusetts, formed 1780.
BOWDOIN, President of Convention.
Capture of British Army at York, October 19, 1781.
Preliminaries of Peace, Nov. 30, 1782.
Definitive Treaty of Peace, Sept. 10, 1783.
Federal Constitution, formed September 17, 1787.
and ratified by the United States, 1787 to 1790.
New Congress assembled at New-York, April 6, 1790.
WASHINGTON inaugurated President April 30.
Public Debts funded, Aug. 4, 1790.

On the East side.

AMERICANS!
While from this EMINENCE,
scenes of LUXURIANT FERTILITY,
of flourishing COMMERCE,
and the abodes
of SOCIAL HAPPINESS,
meet your view,
Forget not THOSE,
who, by their exertions,
have secured to you
these BLESSINGS.

LINES

Written, at the request of a FRIEND, *on the View from* Beacon-Hill.

FROM this blest spot let laughing Folly hie,
And placid Wisdom lift the searching eye.
On *Charlestown's* Heights, each hallow'd scene explore,
While her own river laves the beaten shore;
There kindred worth, unboasting sorrows shed,
When deathless WARREN bow'd his patriot head;
Her sacred temple like the *Phœnix* shines,
And her long bridge the sister city joins;
Whose crescent haven's liberal surface smiles,
Clad in the verdure of unnumber'd isles,
Yon massy fane rears its ionic side,
The boast of art, *the great Designer's** pride.
There BOWDOIN sleeps, deaf to his country's praise,
Deaf to the heav'nly poet's living lays.

See varied charms adorn the circling main,
The peopled isthmus and the velvet plain;
Here ruddy health the grateful soil divides,
There gen'rous commerce cleaves the yielding tides;
From cultur'd vales, see tow'ring mounts arise,
Their piny summits curtain'd by the skies;
Like a new Planet mid the vast serene,
Lo rising *Harvard* swells th' extended scene,
O'er distant regions spreads a ray divine,
Bids other BOWDOIN's, other WINTHROP's shine.

Such QUEEN of CITIES, are thy rich domains,
And such the realm, where godlike FREEDOM reigns.

PHILENIA.

* *The celebrated Mr. Harrison.*

ON LAWYERS, FOR LEGISLATORS.

"SUPPOSE a little village consisting of 100 persons, should select out 10 of that hundred, to make laws for the rest—Suppose further, 3 of the 10 selected, to be farmers, 3 to be manufacturers, 3 to be merchants, and the remaining one to be a lawyer; suppose further, that the 10 are equally knowing, and capable of legislating right, (which by the by, is scarcely supposeable) these 10 meet to make laws most beneficial for the whole. The 3 farmers, anxious to promote agriculture, will naturally favor that branch most, *because it is for their interest so to do.* The manufacturer, wishing to have his trade flourish, will naturally favor his occupation, as much as possible, *because it is for his interest so to do.*—The merchant will use all his influence, and exert every nerve to promote commerce, even if he should ruin the other two branches, *because it is for his interest so to do.* The lawyer, indifferent as to the promotion of any one particular branch—yet immediately interested in the promotion of the whole, will use his influence, that all these three branches, should so harmonise, as that the greatest encouragement may accrue to all—the general good will be his happiness and interest, because he is not so immediately connected with any one branch, as to influence or bias him, one way or the other. Where men, who are separated from the body of the people (to be legislators) have different interests to serve, it is almost impossible that they should expedite business, or so systematize their resolutions, as to promote the general good." *Indepen. Chron.*

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 7, 1790.

AS the partnership of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the first day of JANUARY, 1791, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE proposes to publish a Newspaper, entitled

The Mail,
and
New Daily Advertiser.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL shall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpose, on Paper, equal in size and quality to any of the Newspapers of Europe or America—And the Subscriber engages that no Means shall be spared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other respects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now respectfully solicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertisements will be received on such moderate Terms as to prove satisfactory to those who may be pleased to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

Subscriptions are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber*, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, July 28, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jersey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollingshead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a security for the same is added to those notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any person or persons from taking any assignment of them from him; for I am determined not to answer those notes, or any assignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I answer for the same.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the first Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market-Streets.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding House,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with
GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the *Week, Month*, or *Year*, and on the most moderate terms.
Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

This day is published,

By THOMAS LANG,

No. 21, *Church-Alley*,

And sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, WILLIAM PRICHARD, and RICE and Co. in Market-Street; and by THOMAS DOBSON, WILLIAM YOUNG, and ROBERT CAMPBELL, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

Price 12s. 6d. *(not half the price of the London edition)*

The POEMS of OSSIAN,

THE
SON OF FINGAL.

Translated by JAMES MACPHERSON, Esq.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,
BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF
PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Persons having Business to transact at the Public Offices, may be assisted, or have their Business done for them (without the trouble and expence of a personal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.
PER QUANTITY.

DECEMBER 17.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

	ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6¾d		Porter, American	pr. doz.	12s
	Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	36s		Pitch,	pr. bbl.	25s
	Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d		Pork, Burlington,		80s 90s
	Ashes, pot,	per ton,	35 a 37l 10s		——Lower county		70s 85s
	Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d		——Carolina		75s
	Brandy, common,		7s		Peas, Albany		7s 6d 8s 4d
	——Cogniac		8s 4d		Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s 9d
	Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l a 16l		Pimento		1s 6d
	Bricks	pr. M	30s		Rice	pr. cwt.	24s
	Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	18s6d 19s		Rosin	pr. bbl.	25s
	Ditto, pilot		35s		Raisins, best,	pr. keg	75s
	Ditto, small water		65s		Ditto	pr. jar	22s 6d 30s
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz.		8s 4d		Ditto	pr. box	17s 6d 22s 6d
	——	pr. bbl.	30s	RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	5s 6d 6s
BOARDS	Oak	pr. M feet,	4l 10s 4l 18s	RUM	Antigua		4s 9d 5s
BOARDS	Merch. pine		4l 10s 4l 15s	RUM	Windward		4s 6d
BOARDS	Sap,	do.	2l 17s6d 3l	RUM	Barbadoes		4s 4s 4d
BOARDS	——N. Eng.		2l 5s 2l 7s 6d	RUM	Country,	N. E.	3s 3s 1d
BOARDS	Cedar		4l 4l 5s	RUM	Taffia		2s 4d 2s 6d
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.				Sassafras	pr. ton	45s 60s
	Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	24s		Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	6l 10s
BEEF	Irish	pr. bbl.	55s 60s		Sulphur, flour		40s 41s
BEEF	Boston		50s 55s		Shot		50s
BEEF	Country		45s 47s6d	STEEL	German	pr. cwt.	60s 70s
	Butter	pr. lb.	1s 1s 2d	STEEL	English, blistered		82s 6d
	——in kegs		10d 11d	STEEL	American	pr. ton	40l 60l
	Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s 2s 6d	STEEL	Crowley's	pr. fag.	4l 10s
	Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d		Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s 8d
	Coal	pr. bushel	1s 8d		Soap, Common		5d 6d
	Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 3d		——Brown		6d
	Cinnamon		18s 20s		——Castile		8d 9d
	Cassia		3s		Starch		7½d
	Cheese, English		1s 6d		Snuff		1s 6d 2s 4d 3s 6d
	——Country		6d 7½d		Spermaceti, refined,		3s
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d 3s 6d		Sail Cloth, English, pr. yard,		1s 6d 2s 2d
CANDLES	Wax		3s		——Boston, No. I.		2s 3d
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax		1s 2d		—— No. II.		2s 2d
CANDLES	Mould, tallow		11d 12d		——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s
CANDLES	Dipped		10d	SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb.	1s 5d
	Cotton		1s 4d 1s 8d	SUGAR	Loaf, single refined		1s 6d
	Currants		1s 1s 6	SUGAR	Ditto, double do.		1s 10½d
	Cloves		1s	SUGAR	Havannah, white		11d
	Copperas	pr. cwt.	15s 17s6d	SUGAR	Ditto, brown,		8d 10d
	Cordage		65s 67s6d	SUGAR	Muscovada,	pr. cwt.	75s 90s
	Cocoa		62s6d 67s6d		Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3s 9d
	Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s 85s	SALT	Allum	pr. bush.	2s 2s 3d
	——Ravens		65s 70s	SALT	Liverpool		2s 6d
	Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	44s	SALT	Cadiz		2s
	——Common,		40s 41s	SALT	Lisbon		2s 4d 2s 6d
	——Bur middlings,	best	37s		Ship build. W.O. frames p. ton,		80s 85s
	——Middlings		34s		Do. LO. & red C.	do.	6l 6l 5s
	——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	14s 15s		Shingles, short,	p. M.	15s 20s
	Flax	pr. lb.	8d 9d		——long dressed		90s 100s
	Fustic	pr. ton,	135s 150s		Scantling, heart,		90s 150s
	Feathers	pr. lb.	2s 4d		——Sap		42s 45s
	Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s 9d	STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l
	Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l	STAVES	W. O. hogshead		7l 5s
	Ginger, white race		52s6d	STAVES	R. O. do.		5l 5s
	Ditto, common		50s	STAVES	Leogan		5l 15s
	Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	8½d	STAVES	Barrel		4l 15s
	Ginseng,		2s	STAVES	Heading		8l 10s
	Gunpowder, cannon, quarter cask,	pr.	30s	SKINS	Otter, best	pr. piece	27s6d
	Ditto, fine glazed		37s6d	SKINS	Minks		1s 2s6d
	Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s 6s	SKINS	Fox, grey		2s 6d 5s
	Do.	pr. case,	28s 30s	SKINS	——red		6s 7s6d
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. bush	8s4d 6d	SKINS	Martins		3s
GRAIN	Rye		5s	SKINS	Fishers		2s6d 5s
GRAIN	Oats		1s8d 2s6d	SKINS	Bears		7s6d 20s
GRAIN	Indian corn		3s 3d 3s6d	SKINS	Racoons		2s 4s
GRAIN	Barley		4s 6d	SKINS	Musk-rats		9d 1s6d
GRAIN	——Best shelled		20s	SKINS	Beaver,	pr. lb.	7s6d 11s 3d
GRAIN	Buckwheat		2s 5d	SKINS	Deer, in hair		1s6d 2s3d
	Hams	pr. lb.	7d 8d		Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	13s
	Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l 56l		——Carolina,	32 gall.	15s 17s
	Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5l 6l		Turpentine		20s 22s6d
	Herrings,	pr. bbl.	20s		——Spirits,	pr. gall.	3s 9d
	Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d	TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new best		35s
	Hops		2s	TOBACCO, 100lb.	——inferior		26s 28s
IRON	Castings		22s6d 30s	TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old		45s 50s
IRON	Bar	pr. ton,	29l 30l	TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock		19s 6d 22s
IRON	Pig		10l	TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland		40s 60s
IRON	Sheet		60l 65l	TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark		20s 22s6d
IRON	Nail rods		35l 10s	TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf		22s6d
	Junk,	pr. cwt.	27s 35s	TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eastern-shore		15s 16s
	Lard, hogs		10d 11d	TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new		24s 26s
	Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d	TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old		30s
	——in bars		45s 50s	TEAS	Hyson	pr. lb.	10s 10s 6d
	Lead, white		80s 85s	TEAS	Hyson skin,		5s
	——red		47s 6d	TEAS	Souchong, best		7s6d 8s
	Leather, soal	pr. lb.	1s 2d 1s 4d	TEAS	Congo,		3s 9d 5s 6d
	Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s	TEAS	Bohea,		2s 8d
	Logwood		7l 5s 8l		Tallow, refined		7½d 9d
	Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	20s		Tin	pr. box,	110s 112s 6d
	——Rye		25s		Verdigrease	pr. lb.	4s 4s 6d
	Mackarel, best		60s		Vermillion,		11s 3d
	——Common		30s 52s6d		Varnish,		2s 2s 3d
	Mace	pr. lb.	70s	WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 80l
	Mustard		2s 4d	WINE	Lisbon		40l
	Madder, best		1s8d 1s9d	WINE	Teneriffe		22l 10s 24l
	Molasses	pr. gall.	2s6d 2s9d	WINE	Fayal	pr. gall.	3s 1d 3s 3d
	Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	13s	WINE	Port	pr. pipe	39l 40l
	Mast spars		6s 7s6d	WINE	Ditto	pr. gall.	5s 10d
	Mahogany		8d 12d	WINE	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s
	Nutmegs	pr. lb.	60s 67s6d	WINE	Claret		30s 45s
	Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d 8½d 9d	WINE	Sherry	pr. gall.	6s 9d 9s
OIL	Linseed,	pr. gall.	3s 9d	WINE	Malaga		4s 5s
OIL	Train		1s 10d 2s		Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s 2s6d
OIL	Spermaceti		3s 7d		Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	1s 3d
OIL	Whale		1s 10d 2s		——short,	pr. lb.	1s 10½d
OIL	Olive		6s 6d				
OIL	Ditto	pr. case	28s 30s				
OIL	Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	52s6d 60s				
OIL	——baskets 12 bottles		28s				
	Oak timber	pr. ton	40s				
	Porter in casks,	pr. gall.	2s				
	——London,	pr. doz.	12s6d 15s				

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	70
Ditto	60 days	72½
Ditto	30 days	74
Amsterdam,	60 days, pr. guilder,	3s
	30 days	3s 1d
France,	60 days, pr. 5 liv.	7s 2d
	30 days	7s 3d